Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9222. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1780.

WILLIAM FRASER, Tinplate-worker, Shakespeare Square, having entered into a Contract with the City of Edinburgh, for lighting and upholding the Public Lamps for three years, begs leave to offer his services to the Nobility and Gentry, and proposes to LIGHT and UPHOLD their Private Lamps on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. CHAMBER and COMMON OIL sold at his Lamp and Tin Ware-room.

From the London Papers, Oct. 6.

Paris, Sept. 19. The Count D'Estaing who was said to be gone to Lisbon, (though without foundation) to engage the Queen of Portugal to accede to the armed neutrality, was still at Madrid, the 5th of this month, from which place we learn, that the combined fleet is returned to Cadiz after its successful cruize.

We have received many letters from the Marquis de Rochambeau's army, advising that they had entrenched themselves in Rhode-Island; and that M. de Ternay is in no fear of being blocked up at Newport.

The last corvette sent in here by M. de Guichen, left him the 13th of July with 35 sail at Porto-rico, from whence he may go, either to Jamaica or New York; but it is said he takes the road to St. Domingo.

LONDON.

FOR THE LONDON PACKET.

WE are authorised to publish the following Petition from the Lord Advocate of Scotland to the Sheriff of Edinburgh, together with the Examination of Ralph Bowie, Esq; Secretary to the Committee of Correspondence for the Protestant Interest, signed by himself.

To the Sheriff Depute of the County of Mid Lothian,

The PETITION of HENRY DUNDAS, of Melvill, Esq; his Majesty's Advocate, for his Majesty's interest,

Sheweth,

THAT Lord George Gordon (who is committed to the Tower for High Treason) has been in correspondence with Ralph Bowie, writer in Edinburgh, and David Grant resident in Edinburgh; and, there is reason to believe that there may be many particulars relating to the said Lord George Gordon's crime known to the said Ralph Bowie and David Grant, and that they may be possessed of sundry letters and papers relative thereto.

May it therefore please your Lordship, to grant warrant for bringing the said Ralph Bowie and David Grant before your Lordship for examination; and also to grant warrant for seizing all papers in the custody of the said Ralph Bowie and David Grant, and for inspecting the same.

EXAMINATION.

ABOUT eleven o'clock forenoon of Saturday the 15th of July 1780, a message came to me, being then in the Parliament House, desiring me to come immediately and speak to the Sheriff in his office. I went directly to the Sheriff, who told me, that I behoved to undergo an examination relative to Lord George Gordon. I enquired, What was to be the import of the examination, and upon what authority it was to be taken. The Sheriff replied, that it was in consequence of an application from the Lord Advocate to him, which he produced and read, importing, that in regard it was suspected there were letters from Lord George Gordon in my custody, and also in the custody of Mr David Grant; therefore, craving we might be brought before the Sheriff and examined, and also to grant warrant for seizing all papers in our custody, and for inspecting the same. The Sheriff then proceeded to my examination, when (upon the different relative questions being put) I declared that I had some letters in my custody from Lord George Gordon; that I had no objections to produce these letters; that upon my word of honour I had not, since Lord George Gordon's commitment, nor prior to that period, so far as I could recollect, burnt or destroyed any of his Lordship's letters. I was then sent along with attendants, &c. to bring the letters I had declared I was willing to produce, and upon coming into my lodging found my papers, &c. under the guardianship and custody of a Sheriff's Officer; and, upon returning with said letters, found Mr Solicitor General and John Davidson, Esq; agent for the Crown, in company with the Sheriff. These gentlemen then proceeded to my further examination, and enquired, Whether the letters I now produced were all the letters from Lord George Gordon in my possession? To which I answered, that to the best of my knowledge the letters I then produced were all I had in my possession; and (upon the different relative questions) declared that I had received more letters from Lord George Gordon than those now produced—that such letters were not in my custody—that I had put them out of my custody some weeks ago, but could not recollect the precise time—that I would not inform where they were—that my reason for putting them out of my custody proceeded from an idea that I might possibly be searched for letters from Lord George Gordon, and that although these letters could not tend, in the smallest degree to hurt his Lordship, yet as they were wrote in the careless, intimate manner of one friend to another, and not intended for the public, I considered it would be a breach of friendship to produce them, and which I would not do on any account. Here I was stopt in my examination, and strongly advised to think of the dangerous consequences that would attend my refusal to deliver up or tell where these letters could be found.—That I would be sent to the Tower, and might undergo two years imprisonment. To all this I replied, that I knew of no law by which I could be punished in the manner that had been pointed out, for refusing to deliver letters that were not in my possession, especially after the candid reason I had assigned for what I did; and, at any rate, whatever could or might be done to me, I was perfectly determined in my purpose not to deliver up said letters, nor inform where they were upon any account. I was then told that a strict search should be made in all my repositories, and every parcel of papers broke open, and that I should not be present at such search. To this I answered, that if they had authority to make such search they might do it, but they would find no more letters from Lord G. Gordon than those I had delivered up.—I was then desired to retire into another room, which I had also been obliged to do once or twice before, where I was kept for a considerable time under the custody of a sheriff's officer; and upon my return I saw a slip of paper in the hands of the sheriff, which I understood to contain questions that had been concerted and agreed on in my absence. I was then asked, Whether I knew of any correspondence Lord George Gordon had in a particular town in Ireland? (the name I have forgot). Whether I knew of any correspondence his Lordship had in *Spain*? If I knew any of the name of *Meredith* his Lordship corresponded or had intercourse with? If I knew any person that wrote to his Lordship under the signature of *Verus*?—To all these questions I answered in the negative; upon which the gentlemen examiners said, they were of no consequence, and needed not to be taken down. I replied, that of however little consequence they might now consider these questions, they had surely a meaning in putting them; and unless they were inserted in my declaration, I would not authenticate it; they were thereupon marked.——It was then asked, answered as follows:

Q. Did you ever see the original resolutions of the town of *Paisley*, and of ——— against the Popery Bill, or were they transmitted to you for publication?

A. During the alarm in Scotland about the Popish Bill, a great many resolutions, or declarations, were sent to me from different parts of the country, in order to be published in the news-papers; but I cannot recollect whether those you mention were sent to me or not, nor do I remember the purport of them.

Q. Was you Secretary to the Committee of Correspondence?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Lord George Gordon ever draw upon you for any sum of money?

A. Never. There was a story of this kind propagated some time ago, but it was a most malicious falsehood, and totally destitute of any foundation.

Q. Did his Lordship, in any of his letters to you, ever use the expression, "*to promote the good cause?*"

A. I think the expression a very proper one, though I do not remember of its being used by his Lordship.

Q. Do you recollect of his Lordship ever expressing himself that the King or his Ministry are not the best Protestants?

A. I do not remember of his Lordship ever using such an expression.

——— My declaration was thereupon closed, and having signed it, and the few letters I produced as relative to it, I asked if I was at liberty, and being answered in the negative, I was taken by a Sheriff's officer into another apartment, where I was kept for a long time; and being at length called down, I was exceedingly surprised to see the gentleman present, into whose hands I had put the letters, and the parcels themselves lying upon the table.

It is here proper to go back in this narrative, and inform, that about three weeks previous to my being apprehended, I had for the reason above-mentioned, sealed up the most of Lord George Gordon's letters in two parcels, and delivered them to a gentleman no ways connected with the Committee of Correspondence, desiring him to keep the parcels safely by him till I should ask them from him, and not to mention to any person that he had them.

The gentleman above alluded to, has given me the following detail of facts that happened, so far as he was concerned:—That about three o'clock of the 15th of July different persons had been sent in quest of him, and being at last found, he was desired to come immediately and speak to the Solicitor General in the Sheriff's Office. Upon his coming there, he was much surprised at being queried about letters lodged in his hands by me, and the more so as the questions put to him imported, as if I had told they were in his custody: That he endeavoured to elude their questions at first, but being close examined, he at last acknowledged they were in his custody, and accordingly went home and brought them. When all this was got accomplished, I was again brought into the presence of my examiners, as before mentioned, and I no doubt discovered a good deal of surprise at seeing the two parcels of letters lying on the table, and the gentleman present in whose hands they had been lodged. I endeavoured to collect myself as much as possible, and enquired how it had come about that the above-mentioned gentleman and these letters had come there? That although I knew a warrant was granted for examining me, and searching my papers, I knew of no authority they had for taking the same steps with this gentleman, and begged to know if they had any such authority? But to neither of these questions did I receive any satisfying answer. I then repeated what I had said in my former declaration, that as these letters were wrote in the familiar, careless manner used by one friend to another, and never intended to be seen by the public, I would not on any account have produced them, or directed where they could be found, but now that they were laid hold of, I assured them I was perfectly satisfied, they contained nothing that could tend in the smallest degree to hurt Lord George Gordon. After all this had happened, I was still kept for several hours in custody, till a search was made among my papers, when some scrolls of letters from me to Lord George Gordon, were found and taken.

It may seem very strange how they came to look to discover where I had put the letters that were not in my custody. All the reason I can assign for it is this:—The gentleman with whom I had lodged them very imprudently called for me at the Sheriff's Office after I was taken up, and had likewise enquired about me at the Solicitor General's, on his way to my examination.—These circumstances had led them to suspect him, and so they examined him first. I was still, however, much surprised at his delivering them up in my absence, as I had recently before given him the most positive and urgent charge, never to give the least surmise to any person they were in his custody.

I have obtained a copy of the application from the Lord Advocate to the Sheriff, which is herewith sent. I also demanded a copy of my declaration; but this was refused me. The above, however, I can attest to be a fair state of the facts, according to the best of my recollection.

RALPH BOWIE.

Mr Bowie says in his private letters, that searches and examinations have likewise been made in the county of Dumfries, and at Glasgow; and from most undoubted authority assures, that nothing has been discovered in Scotland, but what tends to the honour of Lord George Gordon.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Oct.* 6.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, August 9. It is reported here that the Admiral Duff, Strange, of 32 guns, loaded with tobacco, blew up in an engagement with an American privateer.

The Diana, late Casely, from London to Quebec, is retaken and carried into Liverpool in Nova Scotia, and ordered to Halifax by the Admiralty Court.

The Jane, Wilson, from London to Halifax, was lost on the island of Sable; the crew saved.

The Elizabeth, Wells, from St Thomas's to Halifax, was taken the 10th of June by the Terrible privateer, and carried into Marblehead.

The Union, Neame, of Sandwich, (in ballast) is arrived at Whitby, after being taken by a French privateer, of 18 six-pounders, near Sunderland, and ransomed for 300 guineas. Captain Neame says, he had taken a loaded vessel belonging to Sunderland.

The Charlotte, Wiseman, was left well by Capt. Gill, near Barbadoes, proceeding for that place.

The N. S. D. Patrocinie, ———, from London to Oporto, is taken by a row boat and carried into Galacia, but ordered to be released.

The information of a shallop, met in the river St Lawrence, is, that there were 12 or 14 sail gone up with two men of war. Captain Keppel carried six sail from St John's, and picked up three more on the way, and carried them up to the Isle of Rosere.

Quebec, Aug. 25. There have been above 25 strong rebel privateers cruizing in our gulph since May; Out of 47 sail of our traders which left Torbay, under convoy of two frigates, only 16 have as yet arrived; we have reason to think all the rest are taken. It has been told us by the masters and crews of two 20 gun privateers, and a brig of 14 guns, which we have taken, that some strong ships are to cruize for the provision fleet, which we are now anxiously looking for.

The mail from Lisbon, which arrived yesterday, brought the following edict of the Court of Portugal relative to the carrying prizes into Lisbon.

"EXPERIENCE having shewn that many privateers belonging to the nations actually at war, have made bad use of the commissions, or letters of marque, which were granted them; and what is of more importance, the good reception with which they were received in the ports of these kingdoms, For the purpose of the exact neutrality which I had resolved to observe on the present occasion, and it being right to use caution, that for the future there may not continue the disturbances which sometimes have happened in consequence of a want of respect to my laws thereto relating, and the sovereign immunity of my territory—It is my pleasure to ordain, that into the ports of my states and dominions no further admittance shall be allowed *privateers of any kind* belonging to any power whatsoever; nor the prizes which by them, or by ships, or frigates of war, which have been, or may be made, without any other exception than those cases, wherein the claims of mankind claim a right to hospitality; under condition, however, that in the said ports they shall not be permitted to sell or unload them said prizes, if to them they shall bring them in the said cases; nor shall they remain any more time than just necessary to shun the danger, or acquire the innocent succours which they may stand in need of. And in regard to the privateers which at this time may be in my ports, it must be made known to them, that from them they must depart in the precise term of twenty days, to be reckoned from that on which they shall be notified. Be it so known unto the councils of war, and they to execute it, expediting orders to the Governors and Commanders of the Provinces, Islands, Forts, and Maritime Garrisons.

Palace of Lisbon, the 30th of August, 1780.

With her Majesty's Signature."

This regulation is not at all relished by our merchants, or owners of privateers, as it gives a manifest advantage to the cruizers of France, Spain, and America, over England, who has not now the advantage of a foreign port nearer than Gibraltar. Although the Portuguese have not formerly acceded to the neutral confederacy, this last edict is in effect of the same consequence as if they had finally done so, for in their admittance of general neutral commerce, the unarmed trading ships of the United States of America will be admitted with those of other nations into the ports of Portugal.

The Court of Portugal has been the last of the maritime powers to insult England in their regulations for neutral commerce. After embargoing for several days all the prizes captured by Commodore Johnstone's squadron, they graciously permit these prizes to depart within 20 days. The Commodore sailed with his squadron for the Tagus the latter end of August; the 30th of that month the edict is dated, but was not put forth by authority till the 8th of September, a very few days after the Russian fleet, for protection of neutral commerce, entered the Tagus.

The Court of Lisbon have relaxed a little in their first intentions towards this government. The combined interposition of the neutral powers has been sufficient to induce them to order Commodore Johnston's prizes to quit their ports, but they have not, as was originally reported, detained them. The Artois, of 40 guns, Captain Payne, and the Pearl, of 18 guns, Captain White, the two frigates which the Commodore captured, and carried into Lisbon, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday night, and the other prizes are daily expected.

The port of Lisbon will be one of the most beneficial to the trade of the United States of America of any in Europe.

This morning his Majesty came from Windsor to St James's, where there was a levee and a council.

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord G. Germaine's office, from Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Fly sloop of war, arrived at Falmouth, by which we learn, that every thing remains quiet there.

Yesterday a full board of Admiralty was held at the Admiralty Office, when several promotions took place, and some dispatches were sent off to Admiral Darby, commander of the grand fleet in Torbay.

Some discontented persons, who are angry that our commanders have not done more than it was in their power to do, have propagated a report of a misunderstanding between Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot: but no ground for this report appears in the letters of either of those gentlemen, neither of which gives the most distant hint of any disagreement, but rather of their having a perfect agreement.

It is reported, and believed, that Lord Mansfield intends to resign before next term.

Ministers now give out, that they will try Lord George Gordon next term.

Sir James Lowther, who has acquired a permanent interest in the Borough of Haslemere, it is said, will vacate that seat, and recommend Lord George Gordon to be his successor.

General Burgoyne having little or no fortune, it is in contemplation for him to take orders. His nephew, the Earl of Derby, has two valuable livings in his gift; the rectory of Winwick, within a small distance of Warrington, in Lancashire, worth upwards of 2000l. per annum, and the living of Burn, near Manchester, in the same county, worth above 1200l. The present incumbent (Dr Stanley) great uncle to the Earl of Derby, is very infirm, and it is said, will resign in favour of the General.

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 6.

Wheat, 34 a 38 s. 1 a 40 a 42 s. 6 d.	Boiling Peas, 29 a 30 s.
Rye, 18 a 21 s.	Tick Beans, 18 a 20 s.
Oats, 13 s. 6 d. a 16 s. 6 d.	Small ditto, 21 a 25 s.
Barley, 14 a 18 a 19 s. 6 d.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Malt, 24 a 28 s.	Flour, 34 a 35 s. per sack.
Grey Pease, 20 a 25 a 27 s.	Second sort, 32 a 33 s.
White ditto, 25 a 27 s.	Rape Seed, 18 l. 10 s. per last.

PRICE of STOCKS, Oct. 7.

Bank Stock, —	South Sea Stock, shut.
4 per cent. con. —	3 per cent. Old. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 72 ¾ cp.	Ditto New Ann. 59 ½ a ¼.
3 ½ per cent. 1758, —	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 61 a ⅝	India Stock, —
3 per cent. red. —	3 per cent. Ann. —
Ditto 1726, —	India Bonds, —
Long Ann. —	Navy Bills, —
Ann. 1777, shut.	Lot. Tick. 13 l. 1 s. 6 d.
Ditto 1778, 12 3-16ths ¼.	Scrip. 75 ½ a ¾.
Long Light Ann. —	Omnium, —
	Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 prem.

WINDS at DEAL, Oct. 5. N. W. 6. S.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 7.
St James's, October 6.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the city of London, waited upon the King; and being introduced to his Majesty by the Right Honourable Lord Hinchingbrook, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, James Adair, Esq; the Recorder, made their compliments in the following address:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, embrace this opportunity of approaching your Royal person with our sincere congratulations on the safe and happy delivery of your most amiable consort; a Princess whose virtuous and exemplary life endears her not only to your Majesty, but renders her Majesty an example and ornament to her sex.

We beg leave, even in our present calamitous and alarming situation, still to express our joy on the birth of another Prince; and to assure you, Sire, that whenever the domestic felicity of your Majesty is augmented, it adds further satisfaction to your faithful citizens.

Signed by order of Court,
WILLIAM RIX.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

I THANK you for your dutiful congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

Expressions of loyalty and affection, from the city of London, will ever be received by me with great satisfaction.

[They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.]

Petersburgh, Sept. 5. The Empress, with the Imperial family, came yesterday to this capital from Czarsco-Zelo.

Petersburgh, Sept. 8. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia arrived here on Wednesday evening, accompanied by General Goertz and M. Vitinghoff.

Ratisbon, Sept. 17. On Wednesday morning last a fire broke out at Straubing in Lower Bavaria, which in less than four-and-twenty hours consumed two large churches, one convent, two or three public edifices, and upwards of one hundred and eighty private houses, making in all nearly half the town. The damage is estimated at upwards of five hundred thousand pounds.

Vienna, Sept. 20. His Imperial Majesty will set out for Bohemia on Monday the 25th instant, and will be accompanied by Marshal Lacy in his tour round the new fortresses in that kingdom.

Hague, Sept. 29. The King of Sweden, by the name of Count Haga, arrived here on Tuesday last, the 20th inst. During his short stay his Majesty visited every thing worthy his curiosity in this town and neighbourhood. Expressing a desire to see the troops in garrison here, the Dutch and Swiss guards, led by his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange in person, marched yesterday morning to the ordinary place of exercise, where they were reviewed, and gave great satisfaction: After which the Prince of Orange gave a breakfast, under tents prepared for that purpose, to his Swedish Majesty, and a very splendid company. The King was pleased to accept invitations to supper from the English and French Ambassadors, and left this place at noon to-day, proceeding to visit the other towns of Holland. After that excursion, he will go to Loo to see the Princess of Orange; and from thence it is imagined he will return immediately to his own dominions.

Hague, Oct. 3. The King of Sweden was at Harlem on Friday night. Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, his Majesty made excursions to see Amsterdam and its neighbourhood. He goes this day to Utrecht, will be at Loo to-morrow, and from thence will continue his journey home by land.

The Prince of Orange set out this morning for Loo to receive his Swedish Majesty.

War Office, October 7, 1780.

20th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Cornet Theodore Luders is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Ravenscroft. Daniel Descors, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Theodore Luders.

Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign Edward Morrison to be Lieutenant, vice John Byron. Cornet Charles Howard Bulkeley, of 10th dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Edward Morrison.

4th Regiment of foot, Captain Thomas Thomlinson to be Major, vice Sir James Murray. Captain-Lieutenant Peregrine Francis Thorne to be Captain, vice Thomas Thomlinson. Lieutenant Christopher Breary to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Peregrine Francis Thorne. Ensign Smithson Waller to be Lieutenant, vice Christopher Breary.

10th Regiment of foot, Ensign James Valentine Norris to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Hankey. Ralph Bates, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Valentine Norris.

12th Regiment of foot, James Bellaers, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Adam Tweedie.

52d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Honourable Charles Wyndham, of 90th foot, to be Captain, vice Harry Rooke.

70th Regiment of foot, Thomas Wells, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the Additional Companies, vice George Hirst.

72d Regiment of foot, Ensign Robert Hall, of the North Devonshire militia, to be Ensign, vice Robert Bill.

94th Regiment of Foot, Major Sir James Murray, of 4th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

98th Regiment of foot, William John Hind, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Adam Hay.

Major James Moncrief, of the corps of engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. September 27. 1780.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Murray, of the 94th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. February 6. 1780.

OFFICE OF HIS MAJESTY'S WORKS, OCTOBER 6. 1780.

IN consequence of an address from the House of Commons to his Majesty, dated the 6th of July last, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order an account to be taken of the losses and damages which any of his subjects had sustained by reason of the late rebellious insurrections, a copy of the said address was transmitted to this Board by the Lords of the Treasury, with directions to carry the same into execution, and make a report thereon to them, in order that it may be laid before Parliament: The principal Officers of his Majesty's Works have accordingly received the claims of a considerable number of sufferers, and have made a progress in preparing their report thereon, as it is possible there may remain still some sufferers who, from being unacquainted that such an enquiry was making, or from other causes, have not applied to this Office. Notice is hereby given, that such persons may forthwith deliver in their claims to the Secretary of the Board of Works, in order that they may be properly examined previous to this report being delivered in to the Lords of the Treasury.

The Officers of his Majesty's Works will meet on Thursday the 12th and 19th instant, for the above purposes.

From the London Papers, Oct. 7.

Stockholm, Sept. 19. They write from Carlscroon, that a courier extraordinary having brought thither, in the night between the 3d and 4th instant, to Mr Af-Trolle, Admiral General of the Swedish fleet, an order for the equipment of a second squadron of six ships of the line and two frigates, they have been working on that armament night and day ever since. The ships are, le Roi Adolphe-Frederick, la Sophie-Magdaleine, and la Louise-Ulrique, of 70 guns each; le Wasa, le Prince Charles, and les Etats de Suede, of 60 guns each. These ships are to put to sea, if possible, before the end of the month, and join the four ships now lying at Malmoë, which are ordered to sail without further delay.

Elsineur, Sept. 23. The day before yesterday a courier arrived here, with orders for the Swedish frigate of war le Grepin to be immediately got ready for sailing; in consequence of which, she set sail the same day for the Texel, where it is said she will take the King of Sweden on board.

A Russian man of war, belonging to the squadron of Admiral Kruse, is arrived at Christianstadt; and by her we learn, there are upwards of 500 sick on board that squadron.

Paris, Sept. 24. We are in hourly expectation of hearing of the success of the combined fleet, which sailed from Martinique the 5th of July for Jamaica, where it is supposed to have arrived the beginning of August. M. de Guichen is to return home after this expedition, and will be succeeded in the command of the fleet by M. de la Touche-Treville.

Paris, Sept. 26. There is at present much talk of peace; though the Minister, indeed, is taking such precautions as if the war was not likely soon to draw towards a conclusion. It is said, that he intends to open a new loan for sixty millions in the month of November next.

Paris, Sept. 28. The news of the Court of Lisbon's having acceded to the armed neutrality is confirmed.

Hague, Oct. 3. The latest advices from Lisbon make no mention of the news announced in the above article from Paris.

LONDON.

By this day's Flanders mail there is advice from Toulon, that four French ships richly laden, which sailed from Marseilles for the American islands without convoy, had been taken by an English man of war in the Mediterranean. This news, the letters from Toulon observe, will be very fatal to those merchants, &c. of Marseilles, who ran the risk of trusting such valuable ships without *escorte*.

Two Dutch ships, laden with stores, and a large French ship, with wine, brandy, &c. are taken by the Dragon and Charming Nancy privateers, as they were on a cruize off St Eustatia. They were all sent to Barbadoes.

Letters from Madeira, by the way of Lisbon, mention, that that coast is quite clear of privateers, and that several ships from New-York had arrived there and were sailed again for America: that a fleet, consisting of about 26 sail of ships, under French and Spanish colours, passed by that place on the 1st of September; and that it was reported they were bound to the West-Indies.

The Government advices from Halifax mention, that the garrison is rendered almost impregnable, and has been strengthened with four new batteries, and also a large floating battery of twelve 18 pounders; that the soldiers are remarkably healthy and well supplied; and that the militia is put upon a very respectable footing, completely cloathed, accoutred and disciplined, and do duty with the regulars.

Advice is said to be received from Gibraltar, that the Spanish men of war, with some transports with part of the troops on board, were sailed from thence for Alicant, to quell an insurrection which had broke out there.

A letter from Guernsey says, "A cartel-ship is arrived here from Brest, by which we learn, that there only remained a few men of war in the harbour; the rest were supposed to have sailed for the West Indies; also that a 74 gun ship had been set on fire by lightning, and burnt down to the water's edge."

The dispatches taken with the Congress packet are a valuable acquisition, as they contain a detail of all American transactions, during the Presidency of Mr Laurens, together with the present views and operations.

An attack upon Canada, by way of the Lakes, is the first offensive operation that the French armament is expected to undertake, but the force is inadequate; and were it sufficient, the season is so far advanced, their magazines so deficient, and the transport preparations so backward, that it cannot be attempted this year.

Yesterday, Commodore Johnstone, commander of a squadron on the Lisbon station, was at Court, and had a conference with his Majesty.

This morning, it was reported, that six sail of the Quebec ships which were captured, were retaken by four of his Majesty's cruizers, and carried safe into New York.

This morning, some dispatches were received at Lord George Germaine's office from Quebec, which were brought by the Crosby, arrived at Liverpool.

Particulars relative to the arrival and treatment at the Admiralty of Mr HENRY LAURENS, *late* PRESIDENT *of the* AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Notwithstanding advice was received at the Admiralty yesterday morning, of Mr Laurens being so bad at Newton-Abbot, in Devonshire, that he could not undergo the fatigue of travelling without very much endangering his life, and begging an indulgence of remaining two or three days at that place, which was immediately granted; Mr Laurens, in a few hours after the express was sent to the Admiralty of his indisposition, found himself so much recovered, as to proceed on his journey, under the guard of Mr Norris, Lieutenant of the Vestal, and arrived in a post chaise at the Admiralty, at five o'clock in the evening. Notice of his arrival being immediately sent to Lord Sandwich and Mr Stephens, Mr Laurens was ordered into the audience-room in the Admiralty, and not having dined, an elegant dinner was ordered for him from the Salopian Coffee-house; but neither Lord Sandwich nor Mr Stephens thought it consistent with propriety to be introduced to him, without a previous consultation of the Cabinet.

Advice of Mr Laurens's arrival was sent to the American Secretary, Lord George Germain, who immediately sent his Secretary, Mr Knox, to wait on Mr Laurens, who was introduced to him, and they had some private conversation together. Afterwards Justice Addington and two King's messengers were with Mr Laurens for some time; and he remained in the audience-room till after he had supped. He was then placed under the care of a messenger of the Admiralty, who lives in Scotland-yard, and conveyed to his house, where he remains at present, under guard of a serjeant, six soldiers, and the messenger who is constantly with him. Mr Laurens has a black servant along with him, who however, is not allowed to attend his master, but remains in the same house.

Mr Laurens is seemingly about sixty years of age, of a swarthy, but keen, intelligent, yet rather a melancholy countenance, has his own hair, is rather below the middle size, and wears a red surtout, a coat of the same colour, and white breeches. He is not suffered to go any where about the house without a soldier attending him; but in other respects, by order of Lords Sandwich and Germain, he is indulged with whatever he calls for, and is paid great respect to.

Mr Laurens, if we may judge from his intelligent but melancholy countenance, is chagrined not at the loss of his liberty, but on account of the whole of his papers being saved, and now in the hands of Government, as they are said to disclose the whole system of American politics, and the *private conduct* of all the European powers towards America. Mr Laurens is very reserved in conversation, and very thoughtful.

Sir William M——— this day sent his respects to him, and would be very glad to see him; but Mr Laurens returned him a polite answer, that he was sorry he could not grant his request, as no person whatever was allowed to be admitted to him, without having an order from Government.

Mr Laurens, it is imagined, will be continued in his present mode of confinement, until the result of the Privy Council be determined on; and it is thought he will be confined either in the Tower, or in some appointed house at a little distance from the town, and treated in a similar manner to what General Lee was when a prisoner; but we give these only as conjectures to the public, as nothing is yet determined on. Whenever that event takes place, we trust to give both an early and authentic account of it in this paper.—*London Packet.*

Mr Laurens having arrived in town on Thursday night last, as mentioned above, he was ordered up again yesterday, and after a second examination before the principal officers of State, at Lord George Germain's office, was removed from Scotland-yard to the Tower, where he stands committed a close prisoner, by virtue of a warrant from Justice Addington. To this place of confinement he was conducted in a close chaise, under an escort of the military, and orders were given that no person should be permitted to visit him.

What will be done with him, or whether any real discoveries have been made from his papers, is at present very uncertain, and depends entirely upon conjecture. With respect to the latter, however, it is said, that the plans of three different expeditions have been found amongst them; one against Newfoundland and Hallifax, a second to the southward, and the third to commence in winter, against Canada; all to be undertaken by the combined forces of the Americans and French. In confirmation of the existence of these plans, it is rumoured that more than one express has been sent off very lately to America, to put the British on their guard at that quarter.

One principal part of Mr Laurens's intended business in Holland, is said to have been to form a loan for the Americans, of 600,000 l.

During Mr Laurens's stay in Scotland-yard, a guard of two of the King's messengers was placed in the room with him, but under strict orders to shew him every mark of attention. Ten soldiers, with a serjeant, did duty in other parts of the house; and when he was carried up yesterday to his second examination, he was conveyed thither privately in a hackney coach, attended by Justice Addington. The three principal Secretaries of State, with his Majesty's Solicitor-General, were present; and it was near six o'clock before the examination was over, when the prisoner was conveyed, as above mentioned, to the Tower, accompanied by two military officers. They arrived at the place of confinement about seven o'clock, when he was delivered into the custody of the Governor.

Mr Laurens has no person of his acquaintance here with him. This, by some, has been alledged at the cause of his melancholy, while others assert, that what has been considered as a mark of dejection in his countenance, is only a gravity of features, for which he was always remarkable.

The Tower of London now holds two persons, in the determination of whose fate the public are as much interested as in any two prisoners that have been confined for some time past.

The Deputy Lieutenant, and all other officers belonging to the Tower, have received orders to give a constant attendance at that place. Mr Laurens is to be treated with every respect his situation will admit.

Since Saturday last no less than three packets with dispatches have been received from the Hon. Mr Fitzherbert, his Majesty's Resident at the court of Brussels. This causes much speculation.

The Lord Hyde packet, Capt Jeffreys, with the mail on board for the West-Indies, was spoke with the middle of August all well.

EDINBURGH.

*** An attack was made upon us in a paper of Monday last, so unusual in its nature, and so little justified by any conduct of ours, that we hope to meet with approbation for declining to trouble the Public with an impertinent altercation, or to enter into a defence, where the charge against us is so evidently groundless.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 7.

"A gentleman arrived in town from the Hague, this day at noon, assures us, that a fleet of 18 sail of merchantmen, actually bound to the ports of France and Spain, sailed from the Texel in two divisions, one on the 30th ult. the other on the 1st instant, chiefly laden with naval stores.

"The same gentleman informs us, that the States of Holland, about the middle of last month, had sent agents into different parts of Germany, with the Emperor's permission, to raise recruits sufficient to form four battalions of 700 men each, two of which, when completed, will be sent to the East Indies, one kept at home, and the other go to the West Indies.

"At noon private advices were brought to town from France, which were immediately sent to the King at Windsor. By what has transpired, we learn that they contain the particulars of the intended naval and military reinforcements going to America; that, instead of eight sail of the line and 7000 men, twelve sail and 10,000 choice troops are ordered for that service.

"We have advice from Paris, in which we can place the greatest confidence, that the King and Ministers think Mons. Guichen too inactive in his command, and on that account have come to a resolution of ordering him home, but do not learn who is to succeed him. Some say Mons. d'Estaign, and others Mons. De Treville.

"The following is extracted from a letter from Paris to a very capital house at Amsterdam: "The ill success of Mons. Guichen in the "West Indies is attributed by all the Ministry (particularly Mons. de "Sartine) to that officer's neglect and actual disobedience of the "King's instructions. He has enemies amongst the commanders of "the ships in his fleet, who are the creatures of Sartine, and will be "employed against Guichen in case he is brought to trial, which will "certainly be the case."

"On the 3d instant there were lying in the Texel Admiral Byland with six ships of the line, three frigates, two sloops of war, with about 48 sail of merchantmen outward bound; one large French privateer of 30 guns, bound on a cruize from St Maloes; a cutter of 16 guns from Dunkirk, bound to the northward on a cruize; and a lugger privateer, with a brig and a sloop belonging to Ipswich, her prizes.

"We learn that the officers and men in the grand fleet were, by order of Admiral Darby, before they left Spithead, put into three watches, whereby they would receive eight hours rest instead of four, which was always the practice with the late Lord Anson and Admiral Boscawen, and the present Lord Hawke, and found very beneficial to the mens health.

"This morning fourteen pirates were brought from Liverpool, in

ger a ſtrong guard, and lodged in Woodſtreet-Compter for trial at the enſuing Admiralty ſeſſions, which begin on the 31ſt inſtant. They are all Engliſhmen, and were taken on board a French privateer from Dunkirk.

"This morning, between ſeven and eight o'clock, Captain Edward Vincent of the Maria tranſport, in the river, was attacked near Stepney-church by four footpads, who knocked him down, cut him acroſs the head and arm with a hanger, robbed him of eleven guineas and ſome ſilver, left him for dead, and made off with their booty."

Extract of another letter from London, Oct. 7.

"Colonel Laurens is committed to the Tower, and ſeveral of his friends went there to ſee him, but could not gain admittance; but the Colonel, finding that one of the windows looked into the ſtreet where his friends were, got up upon a chair, and ſaluted his friends through the iron grates, which they returned from the ſtreet. They were directed, by the Deputy Governor, to apply for orders to the Secretary of State's Office; and, it is expected that they will have ſuch orders by the beginning of the week. If Government does any thing with him, it will be more than they have done all this war.

"There are ſome of our politicians that form ſtrange conjectures about this very important affair, as they think it will turn out.

"That a man of the Colonel's reſpectable line of life ſhould come away in a ſloop of 50 tons burden, ſcarce large enough for proviſions, &c. for a paſſenger of any private rank, with a ſervant or two, far leſs equal to the accommodation of any perſon in a public character, is the firſt thing that puzzles them. And then, that the Colonel's papers and diſpatches ſhould be thrown over board, but too lightly loaded to ſink, is another thing that ſurpriſes them; and, while ſome who attribute this to the careleſſneſs of the ſeamen who were left to do the buſineſs of loading the Colonel's packets, others think there is ſome deſign in it; but, whether the Colonel or any other is ſuſpected, is not clear.

"In a few weeks, we ſhall perhaps know more about all theſe matters."

Miſs Marion Blackburn, daughter of Andrew Blackburn merchant in Glaſgow, died, on Saturday the 7th inſtant, at Inverelk.

Mrs Crawford of Doonſide was ſafely delivered of a ſon, at Doonſide, the 7th inſtant.

On Monday the 2d inſt. Colonel Charles Roſs of Morangie was unanimouſly choſen Repreſentative for the burghs of Tain, Dingwall, Wick, and Kirkwall.

This day, a motion was made in Council by Mr Scott Treaſurer, that the meeting ſhould proceed to fill up the Council, agreeable to a motion given in by him. This was objected to by Old Dean of Guild Grieve and others, the Council, conform to the Sett, and uſual practice, having been filled up laſt Wedneſday. Upon this refuſal, Mr Scott took a proteſt, which was offered to be adhered to by Convener Craig; but on being told, that he was a Deacon, not of the Council, he withdrew it. The motion was therefore only adhered to by Old Bailie Leſſie, and five Council Deacons.

We hear that an affair of honour was determined on Monday morning in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright, by Mr G. of K. and Mr S. G. of S. previous to the election, of a member of Parliament for that ſtewartry. The latter received a wound in the ſide; but, it is not thought mortal.

On Tueſday the firſt curt. William Barley, a young boy, from the Pariſh of Etch, was committed to the Priſon of Aberdeen, by warrant of the Sheriff-depute, accuſed of killing another young boy, in a fray betwixt them.

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Oct. 10.

"Yeſterday came on at Kirkcudbright the election of a member of Parliament for that ſtewartry. The candidates were Mr Gordon of Kenmore, and Mr Johnſton of Carnſalloch. We hear that the conteſt will be very keen, and that the election will run pretty near; but, when the poſt left Kirkcudbright, they were only proceeding to elect their Preſes and Clerk.

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, Oct. 10.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary met again here at nine o'clock this morning, in order to have proceeded to the trial of James Jackſon tobacconiſt in Glaſgow, Jean Tod wife to the ſaid James Jackſon, and Jean Allaſon ſpouſe to Allan Tod, ſon of Cornelius Tod ſhoemaker in Glaſgow, accuſed at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate for the crime of receipt of theft, or feloniouſly receiving, or ſelling, or otherwiſe diſpoſing of, quantities of tobacco, &c. knowing the ſame to be ſtolen; but ſome of the moſt material witneſſes having abſented themſelves, it was found neceſſary to deſert the diet *pro loco et tempore*, and the Court was adjourned till to-morrow morning, the laſt day of the ayre at this place, when they proceed for Stirling."

Extract of a letter from Perth, Oct. 10.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here on Saturday laſt, by the Right Honourable Lord Kennet; and, there being no buſineſs for that diet, the Court was continued till yeſterday at twelve o'clock, when they were to have proceeded on the trial, at the inſtance of William Green of Newcaſtle, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Capt. James Gage of the 100th regiment of foot, for an aſſault and challenge to fight; but the private parties having compromiſed matters, the diet of the criminal letters was, with conſent of the Advocate Depute, deſerted *ſimpliciter*. Then the Court proceeded on the trial of Anne Biſſet, daughter of John Biſſet, coallier at the Earl of Crawford's coal-works, indicted for breaking into the houſe of John Lambert, tenant in Bamfry, in the pariſh of Kinghorn, betwixt the 3d and 4th of Auguſt laſt, and ſtealing from thence a great quantity of body and other clothes. The proof was concluded, and the jury incloſed half paſt four afternoon, who returned their verdict at ſeven in the evening, all in one voice finding the libel proven; whereupon ſentence was pronounced, adjudging her to be hanged at this place the 24th November next. Said Anne Biſſet was tried at the Circuit Court here in May 1779, for theft, and found guilty; and thereupon was impriſoned for ſome time, and thereafter baniſhed forth of Scotland during her life.

"There being no other criminal buſineſs at this place, the Court was continued till Thurſday morning next, the laſt day of the ayre, which ends the Northern Circuit."

Extract of a letter from Glaſgow, Oct. 7.

"Yeſterday, the Council of this city was filled up, by the election of the following gentlemen:

Robert Dunmore, Eſq; John Riddel, Eſq;	Merchant Counſellors.
Mr John Jamieſon, Mr —— Muirhead,	Trades Counſellors.

Stirling, Oct. 4. 1780. This day, the Preſbytery of Stirling met here; and, having tranſlated the Rev. Mr John Muſchet from the ſecond to the firſt charge, proceeded to moderate in a call to Mr Walter Buchannan, preacher of the goſpel in Glaſgow, to fill the ſecond charge, then vacant by Mr Muſchet's tranſlation. On this occaſion, the greateſt peace and harmony appeared in the election of both thoſe gentlemen.

To the Publiſher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

I HOPE you will take the trouble of correcting a miſtake in your paper of Wedneſday laſt, where it is ſaid, that Mr Crawford, lately choſen member for the Glaſgow diſtrict, "owes his election to the friendſhip of Mr Glaſford and Mr Spiers." It is well known that Glaſgow is one of the moſt conſiderable trading places in Britain, and a moſt reſpectable corporation, deeply intereſted in every public meaſure, and particularly concerned in many important commercial queſtions, naturally ariſing from the ſtate of this country, Ireland, and America, and which muſt become more and more the ſubject of diſcuſſion in Parliament. Is it then to be conceived, that the citizens of Glaſgow, eſpecially at this critical time, would be capable of acting ſo abſurd and contemptible a part, as to chuſe a repreſentative without any view to perſonal merit, and upon no other recommendation, than his being the *friend* of *two* of their number? We muſt, in juſtice to them, preſume, that Mr Crawford was made choice of in preference to Sir Adam Ferguſon and Colonel Fullerton, from no partial, intereſted, or narrow motives; but becauſe his two friends, and thoſe with whom they had influence in the Council, thought him the *fitteſt* perſon to manage the buſineſs of Glaſgow, and attend to its intereſts in Parliament. Indeed, ſo much was this the principle upon which one of the friends avowedly acted, that having ſome diffidence, as it would ſeem, of Mr Crawford's parliamentary powers, he, in the true ſtile and ſpirit of a merchant, inſiſted for and obtained a *guarantee* for him, whoſe reſponſibility is not to be queſtioned. The account from Glaſgow further inſinuates, that Lord Frederick Campbell offered himſelf as a candidate for the burghs, and that his conſtituents having quarrelled with him, "matters are now ſo arranged, that he can have no proſpect of ever regaining the leaſt footing in the diſtrict." But this ſeems likewiſe to be an inaccuracy; for it will be acknowledged by every man in the four burghs, that had our late moſt worthy and honourable repreſentative thought proper to continue his ſervices, there would not have been a diſſenting voice in the diſtrict. But want of health made him deſire to be relieved of the burden; and Mr Crawford did not appear in the field till he knew that Lord Frederick was *not* to be his competitor. The Council and inhabitants of Glaſgow, in general, were much averſe to Lord Frederick's giving up his ſeat in Parliament as their member. They applied to him to recommend a ſucceſſor: He concurred with the wiſhes of nine-tenths of the merchants and manufacturers, in *firſt* endeavouring to keep the ſeat open for Sir Adam Ferguſon, and afterwards ſupporting Colonel Fullerton. As to *arrangements* ſince, I know of none, except that Mr Spiers's friends, in the late Council of Glaſgow, were, the other day, turned out of office; and Mr Fullerton, and the great body of merchants and manufacturers, have been mutually complimenting each other, as if he had been the ſucceſsful candidate.

Oct. 10. 1780. *A Burgeſs of Dumbarton.*

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE account you give in your Mercury of the 4th inſtant, of the election of a member of Parliament at Dumbarton, for that diſtrict of burghs, is not true; for, Colonel Fullarton did not decline to ſtand candidate, nor did Lord Frederick Campbell offer himſelf for election. What your informer means by "*a ſpirited*, but *temperate* and judicious anſwer" to Mr Fullarton's proteſt, it is hard to ſay: One who is not remarkable for oratorical accompliſhments, muſt have had very limited grounds for diſplaying his eloquence upon that occaſion. The truth is, there was little more ſaid, than to requeſt a copy of, and to have leave to anſwer the proteſt taken.

The ſubſequent paragraph is ſo replete with inſolence and ill-grounded detraction, as ſurpriſes us how you admitted it into your paper *. A great and noble family, who have ſerved this city ſo long and ſo faithfully, ought, in the opinion of all good men, to have deſerved a very different return. We have very good authority for ſaying, that neither Mr Glaſsford nor Mr Speirs would have ever ſet up in oppoſition to the family of Argyll; nor would they have interfered in the late election, had not Lord Frederick Campbell declined being re-elected for this diſtrict of burghs, merely on account of his health. His Lordſhip was afterwards applied to by the Magiſtrates and ſeveral of the Council, and ſtrongly importuned by them to point out a proper perſon to undertake their buſineſs in Parliament; but he declined the compliment. He ſaid, however, that as the commercial importance of this city ſtood very high in the eyes of Government, it would conſequently require a perſon of weight, of diſtinguiſhed abilities, and of knowledge in actual buſineſs. He hoped therefore, they would betake to one of that deſcription; and, they might be aſſured, that whoever the citizens ſhould fix upon ſo qualified, would be agreeable to him. Mr Crawfurd and Colonel Fullarton became candidates. Lord Frederick Campbell's opinion was embraced by the whole inhabitants. In the courſe of the canvaſs it may be ſaid, that ninety-nine of every hundred of the citizens were for Mr Fullarton, as was alſo Lord Frederick Campbell. Mr Speirs, and Mr Glaſsford, with their immediate connections and dependents, were for Mr Crawfurd; and they happening to have at that time a majority of ſix in the Council, carried their delegate, who was in the intereſt of Mr Crawfurd.

In all theſe tranſactions, can any candid perſon diſcover the ſainteſt reſemblance, or even the ſhadow of "the fetters of an overbearing Ariſtocratic influence?"

If the election of a delegate for this city was yet to come on, Mr Speirs, notwithſtanding of the fetters and overbearing Democratical influence which lately prevailed, (not to mention the dram to the *Sutor*) would have the mortification to find his influence in the Council of Glaſgow diminiſhed to two perſons, who now will only be regarded as mere monuments of their own precipitate and intemperate folly.

The prophetic vanity which appears at the concluſion of your third paragraph, relating to this diſtrict of burghs, muſt evince to the world the ſelf-imagined ſagacity of this riſing gentleman, your informer; and that from the late revolution in the Council, there is now the greateſt probability of his predictions proving falſe. Every one's head is not bleſſed with ſufficient ballaſt, to bear the ſmiles of fortune with propriety: It is not therefore ſurpriſing to find, that the qualities of a head, which had merit upon a counter, ſhould be found, when turned to other objects, to have degenerated into petulance, impertinence, and preſumption.

100 *of every* 100
Octobar 7. 1780. *of the Citizens of Glaſgow.*

* It is a pity the political writers on both ſides did not poſſeſs more command of temper. They would then have no reaſon to complain of the Publiſher, for what they themſelves only are to blame. His paper is open to *all parties*.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury

SIR,

AS I ſee you ſometimes admit French verſes, without the advantage of grammar, ſtile, or fancy, into your paper, I ſet my boy to work this morning, (who has been learning that language for a year paſt, of Mr D——d,) to make a couple of ſtanzas, which I now ſend you; and at the ſame time beg leave to inform Mr Candidus, that he will find a more correct copy of the little Epigram he quotes in the Spectator, than that he has given you. I am, Mr Printer,

Your humble ſervant,

ANTI-GALLICUS.

Un Meunier, un Boulanger, et un Chartier fameux,
Tacherent tous trois de repreſenter cette Ville.
Aidé par le Boulanger, le Meunier fut heureux,
Et, ſur le Chartier, il l'emporte, et il brille.

Le Voiturier orgueilleux eſt mepriſé par tout,
Dans ſa politique il n'a jamais eté ſi gené;—
De ſon Latin et eſpoir etant pouſſé a bout,
"Helas!" crioit il, "*ma Charrette eſt mal menée!*"

SCARRON's *French verſes are too abuſive.—We have had enough of French already.*

SOUND LIST, by Mr WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED, AND REMAIN FOR CONVOY,

Sept. 25. The Mary of and for Leith, Bridges, from Peterburgh, with ſundries.

The Patty of Dyſart, Pearſon, from ditto for Leith with ditto.

ELSINORE, Sep. 26. 1780.——Wind, S. W.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

	Ships.	*Maſters*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Oct. 7.	Mally,	Campbell,	Colonſay,	kelp.
	Fair Lilly,	Lament,	Stornaway,	fiſh.
	Rothſay,	M'Donald,	Cromerty,	meal.
8.	Janet,	Macpherſon,	Kirkcudbright,	——.

SAILED,

Oct. 6.	Europe,	Evans,	Dublin,	goods.

Leith Shipping, Sept. 9—11.

ARRIVED,

Ships,	*Maſters.*	*Ports.*	*Cargo.*
Eliſabeth,	Law,	Druntein,	tar.
Eliſabeth and Janet,	Davidſon,	London,	bark.
Actice,	Stow,	Hull,	wood.

And ſome veſſels with coals and in ballaſt.

SAILED,

Betſey,	Johnſton,	Glaſgow,	goods.

Wind N. W.

L A W.

MR JOHN MILLAR, Profeſſor of LAW in the Univerſity of GLASGOW, will begin his Prelections on JUSTINIAN's INSTITUTES and PANDECTS, on *Monday* the ſixth of November next; and his Lectures on PUBLIC LAW upon the *Wedneſday* thereafter.

FRAUDULENT DRESSING OF FLAX.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, Edinburgh, 11th October 1780.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, having received repeated information, that many raiſers of Flax do either encourage or connive with the maſters of lintmills, in giving inſufficient ſkutching to the lint ſent to the mills, whereby the purchaſer is impoſed upon, and many attempts are made, to obtain, in a fraudulent manner, the Premiums advertiſed by the Truſtees: This public information is therefore given, That no perſon under the ſuſpicion of ſuch fraud, will be allowed any of the Board's Premiums; and that ſtrict orders are given to their officers for the proſecution of every delinquent in this way. Of all which, the raiſers of flax in general, and the maſters or tackſmen of lintmills in particular, are hereby deſired to take notice.

By order of the Truſtees,

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

NORWAY TAR and KELP.

JUST arrived, and to be SOLD by WILLIAM SIBBALD and CO. Leith, a parcel of fine KELP from Norway, and TAR in whole, half, and quarter barrels.

And on Thurſday the 19th current, at ten o'clock forenoon, to be ſold at their Warehouſe, a Parcel of DAMAGED twelve-head FLAX.

PRESERVATION of GAME.

WHEREAS the Game on the Eſtate of DUNDAS, in Linlithgowſhire, has ſuffered very much by perſons hunting thereon without leave, and who have likewiſe gone over and deſtroyed ſeveral of the fences, and young planting on the eſtate: This is therefore to give notice, That any perſon whatever that is found going over the fences, or every unqualified perſon that is found hunting on theſe lands, will be immediately proſecuted as the law directs. Orders are given to the factor and tenants on the eſtate, to ſtop any perſon that may be found tranſgreſſing as above.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURGH, 25th September 1780.

WHEREAS, upon the morning of Saturday laſt, the 23d inſtant, about four o'clock, ſundry perſons on foot, and one on horſeback, armed, were obſerved coming from Princes Street towards the New Bridge; and having been accoſted by ſome officers of the revenue, they immediately turned back and fled; But the horſe being overtaken by JOHN WILLIAMSON land-carriage waiter at Leith, one of the officers, and he attempting to ſtop it, and make a ſeizure of a burden upon it of prohibited goods, he was attacked by its rider, or ſome other perſon in company, and before any other of the officers could come up to his aſſiſtance, beat and wounded in ſo cruel a manner, that he died a few hours thereafter; leaving behind him a wife and three helpleſs children, one of whom blind from his infancy—The Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, for the more ready diſcovery of the perſons guilty of ſuch atrocious cruelty, do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS STERLING to any perſon or perſons other than the actual offender, who ſhall give notice to them of the perſon guilty of the ſaid murder, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice:—The money to be paid by the Receiver General of the Cuſtoms, on conviction of the offender.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

R. E. PHILIPS, Secretary.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, about the center, on the north ſide of GEORGE's SQUARE, ENTIRELY FURNISHED. On the firſt floor, a dining-room, drawing-room, ſmall parlour, a butler's pantry:—Second, three bed-chambers, with a cloſet to each; a large garret, with a fire-place.—In the ſunk ſtorey, a kitchen, wine cellar, ſervants-hall, houſekeeper's room, and accommodation for ſervants to ſleep below ſtairs. A back court, with a pump-well in it; two cellars below the ſtreet; coach-houſe for two carriages; ſtable for ſix horſes; two hay-lofts.

For further particulars, apply to James Watſon writer to the ſignet, or to Young and Trotter upholſterers.

By order of the Right Honourable
The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the CITY of EDINBURGH,

THERE is to be SET, on Wedneſday the 18th of October curt. at four o'clock afternoon, within the High Council-Houſe, by public roup, for two years, commencing at the term of Martinmas 1780,

The following BRANCHES of the

CITY of EDINBURGH's COMMON GOOD,

VIZ.

I. Impoſt on Wine, and Merk per Pack.
II. Weigh-houſe of Edinburgh, and Leather Market, with the Coffens of the Still-yard in the Grafs-market, for weighing of hay.
III. Weigh-houſe of Leith.
IV. Houſe of Muir, and Sheep-ſtakes.
V. Lawn and Fiſh Market and Tallow-trone.
VI. Poultry and Bread Market, and Veal-boards.
VII. Meal and Corn Markets
VIII. Fruit Market and Fruit Metts.
IX. Stand Carts and Caſh-way-maill.
X. Fiſh Market.
XI. New Fiſh Market in Leith.

The conditions of roup to be ſeen in the City-clerks Chamber.

A HOUSE TO SELL.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Area or Yard at the back of it, lying on the Eaſt ſide of St Andrew's Square, New Town, belonging to and lately poſſeſſed by Andrew Crokie, Eſq; Advocate.

For particulars, apply to William Dick writer to the ſignet.

WOODS.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at the Houſe of Polmaiſe, upon Thurſday the 2d of November next, The GROWING WOOD of Murray's Weſtfield, in the neighbourhood of Stirling, conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Birk, Aller, &c. The Wood is ſeventy-two acres and an half in extent, upwards of twenty-two years old; and there are good roads to Stirling and Falkirk Fairs.

The articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of John Campbell writer in Stirling, to whom any perſon inclining to make a private bargain may apply. James Stewart forſther will ſhew the wood.

By ADJOURNMENT,

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 29th Novemb. 1780, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, The following SUBJECTS in LOTS.

LOT I. All and whole the Lands and Eſtate of WATERSIDE, and pertinents, with the manſion-houſe, gardens, orchard, and Salmon-fiſhing in the river of Nith

Alſo, The Lands of PENFILLAN, as poſſeſſed by John Kerr and William Bell, with the pertinents.

And the Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mill of CAPENOCH, commonly called the KEIR MILL, with the aſſiſted multures of the ſame; all lying in the parish of Keir, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of the ſaid lands of Waterſide is proven to be worth 97 l. 12s. 10d. ſterling, which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being L. 2441 0 10

The free teind (which is valued) is 2l. 12s. 8d. ſterl. and which is valued at 5 years purchaſe, being 13 3 4

L. 2454 4 2

But the upſet price of Waterſide, ſtock and teind is now lowered to L. 2300

The feu yearly rent of Penfillan is 44l. 19s. 11d. 3-12ths ſterl. and which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being 1124 18 5 3/12

The free teind, after deduction of ſtipend is 50l. 2s. 8d. 10-12ths ſterling, which was valued at 5 years purchaſe, being 50 13 8 4/5

1175 12 1 19/20

But the upſet price of Penfillan, ſtock and teind, is now lowered to L. 1100

The free yearly rent of the ſaid corn, wheat, and barley Mill is 38l. 14s. 8d. ſterl. which was valued at 20 years purchaſe, being 774 13 4

But the upſet price of the mill is now lowered to L. 650

Amounting the upſet price of the ſaid whole lands of Waterſide, Penfillan, and Keir Mill, to L. 4050

LOT II. All and whole that LODGING or Dwelling-Houſe, being the fourth flatey of that great tenement called *Fyfer's Land*, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Lawe-market ſtreet of Edinburgh, conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber, to the ſtreet, four bed-chambers backwards; with kitchen, cloſets, cellar, garret, and other conveniencies; the proven rent whereof is 36l. ſterling, and the upſet price, at 12 years purchaſe, was 432 l. ſterling, but is now lowered to 400 l.

The lands of Waterſide are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Scaur, with a commanding proſpect of that water, and the river of Nith for ſeveral miles, and ſix within ten miles of Dumfries, ten of Sanquhar, and two of Thornhill; and there is a genteel modern manſion-houſe and offices upon them. The houſe conſiſts of kitchen, common parlour, ſervants hall, cellars, and milk-houſe, in the ground-story; dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, with a dreſſing-room, and large bed-cloſet, on the firſt floor; fire bed-chambers and two cloſets on the ſecond floor; with good garret-rooms over the whole.

The offices are a brew-houſe, bake-houſe, coach-houſe, two ſtables, a barn, and a byre, with many other conveniencies, neceſſary for the accommodation of a Gentleman's family.—The kitchen-garden contains above an acre of ground. The orchard contains near an acre of ground, is well fenced by barren timber, and ſtocked with a variety of the beſt kind of fruit trees. There is alſo a very conſiderable quantity of growing timber of different kinds upon theſe lands; and the greateſt part of the whole is incloſed and ſubdivided, particularly thoſe parts lying adjacent to the manſion-houſe are ſubdivided into ſeveral incloſures, and planted with hedge-rows. The lands are capable of great improvements, which may be done at an eaſy expence, as they lie within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kiln, from which a conſtant ſupply of what lime may be neceſſary can be had at a moderate rate.

The mill upon the lands was built at a very conſiderable expence within theſe few years, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but alſo wheat and barley. There is alſo a very extenſive thirle belonging to this mill.—The purchaſer of lot firſt will have right to the ſuperiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterſide, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Rubbon, tenant in Mains of Waterſide, will ſhow the lands of Waterſide and Penfillan, in lot I. and the houſe in Edinburgh may be ſeen at any time.

The title-deeds of the whole, with articles and conditions of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of ſeſſion; or William Moffat writer in Edinburgh. Perſons wanting to be informed of further particulars, will pleaſe apply to the ſaid William Moffat.

At LONDON for LEITH,
The KING GEORGE,

JAMES BOYD for
WILLIAM MARSHALL Maſter,

Is now loading at Hawley's Wharf, near the Hermitage bridge, and will ſail with the firſt convoy.

At London for Leith,
THE DILIGENCE,

THOMAS SHAW Maſter,

Now lying at the birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in Goods for Leith, and will ſail with the firſt convoy.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH.
The FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE Maſter,

Lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will ſail with the firſt convoy.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH,
THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

Now lying at Hawly and Down's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, taking in goods, and will ſail the 18th October, with or without convoy.

The above ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

Letters on buſineſs, directed to the Maſter, at the Edinburgh Coffee-houſe, No. 1. Swinton's Alley, will be properly attended to.

For Kingſton, Savannah-la-Mar, Lucea, and Green Iſland,

JAMAICA,
THE THOMAS AND BETTY,

ROBERT LIDDELL Maſter,

Is now taking on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to ſail with the firſt Weſt India Convoy from Spithead.

For freight or paſſage, apply to GEORGE VEITCH junior, merchant, Edinburgh, or the Maſter at Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, on Tueſday the 17th October, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

The good American Brigantine RETALIATION, burden about 150 Tons more or leſs, a prize to his Majeſty's ſhips Pegaſus, Apollo, and Seaford; with all her Guns, Powder, Shot, Ammunition, and about 15 tons Pigs Iron, for baſaſt; her Sails and Furniture complete, and well found in every reſpect: may be put to ſea without any expence. She will make an excellent privateer or letter of marque, ſails remarkably well: was taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Pegaſus (coppered) after a chace of 15 hours. She was built at Philadelphia: Her upper works of pine, the reſt of ſeaſoned oak, mulberry, and mahogany; ſhe may be called a new ſhip; is pierced for 16 guns, has only at preſent 12 four-pounders, mounted on exceeding good carriages.—The Retaliation is now lying in Leith harbour.

Articles of roup and inventory to be ſeen upon applying to Mr John Thomſon jun. agent victualer at Leith.

N. B. To be ſold at ſame time, 47 Hogſheads TOBACCO, in lots as per catalogue, to be ſeen at Mr Thomſon, who will ſhow the ſamples; as alſo about 30 tun. LOGWOOD, and a few hundreds weight SASAFRAS, being part of the Retaliation's cargo.

To be LET by public roup, upon Saturday the 28th day of October curt. betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon, at the inn of Boghall:

THE extenſive Farm of HARTSIDE, lying in the parish of Channelkirk, and ſhire of Berwick, which keeps about ſeventy ſcore of ſheep, with a conſiderable number of black cattle; and contains a great quantity of arable land, beſides muir, capable of improvement; and is within five or ſix miles of Crichtondean lime kilns. Upwards of fifty acres of the beſt land has been lately incloſed, and ſubdivided with day-ſtone dykes, ſix quarters high, and are in good order. The entry to be at Whitſunday next; and for further particulars apply to John Hay, younger of Hopes, factor to the Marquis of Tweeddale at Hopes near Haddington.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be let by roup, the farm of Netherhoudren, formerly adverti ed.

HOUSES in DUNDEE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Friday the 3d day of November next, in the New Coffeehouſe, Dundee, betwixt the hours of twelve and one o'clock,

I. That large and commodious HOUSE in the Seagate of Dundee, all within itſelf, conſiſting of eight fire rooms, kitchen, cellars, and garrets, with a ſtable for two horſes, and coach-houſe, a good garden, and an extenſive area, lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Mr Yeaman the proprietor.

If not ſold, this ſubject will be ſet in tack, the entry to be at Whitſunday or Martinmas next.

II. A ſmall TENEMENT of LAND, alſo lying in the Seagate, which belonged to Mr Yeaman, conſiſting of four Dwelling-houſes, poſſeſſed by James Crichton and others.

For particulars apply to Patrick Stirling, merchant, or Mr Chalmers, town-clerk of Dundee, who will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of ſale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, jointly or in lots, the following LANDS, lying in the SHIRE of ARGYLE:

The ESTATE of KIRNAN, comprehending

the Lands of the two Kirnans, Kinlochlean, Fernoch, Carran, Auchalick, Auchadalarly, Durimerinoch, Durinacardoch, and Lag; as alſo, the Lands of Ballimore, and Salmon-fiſhing thereto belonging upon the water of Add; the Lands of Kilmichael, Scroth, and Letternamolt; with the Superiority of the Lands of Glaſrar, Barmulloch, Arilochbeinoch, Stronalbanach, Balnakeill, and Keills; all lying in the parishes of Kilmichael, of Glaſſarie, Kilmpdale, and Kilcolmanell.

The lands are of great extent; from their ſituation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a very thriving condition, of conſiderable value. The preſent free rent, independent of the woods, is about 500 l. ſterling; but a conſiderable augmentation on ſome of the farms may be expected. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of ſubject-ſuperiors, for payment of ſmall feu-duties; and the ſuperiority and property lands holding immediately of the Crown, afford two qualifications to vote for a member of Parliament: and there is an heritable right to the teinds of a conſiderable part of the eſtate.

If in Lots, the following are propoſed:

Lot I. The Lands of the two Kirnans, Kinlochlean, Fernoch, Carran, Auchalick, Auchadalarly, Durimerinoch, Durinacardoch, and Lag; alſo, the Lands of Ballimore, and Salmon-fiſhing thereto belonging on the water of Add; the Lands of Kilmichael, Scroth, and Lettermamolt; with the Superiority of the Lands of Glaſrar, Barmulloch, and Arilochbeinoch, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glaſſarie. The ſuperiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The yearly free rent about 450l. ſterling.

Lot II. The Superiority of the Lands of Stronalbanach, Balnakeill, and Keills.

The conditions of ſale and writings will be ſhown by Allan Mardoogall writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, ſuch perſons as intend to become purchaſers may apply, and who will conclude a private bargain.

SALE of an ESTATE in Argyleſhire,

INCLUDING

The celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 20th day of November 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA, and a conſiderable tract of country along the ſea-coaſt, being very extenſive and improveable, having all the materials for that purpoſe on the eſtate, and water carriage.

The ſea-coaſt of this eſtate abounds in fiſh of all kinds, and the muirs are ſtored with a variety of game. The yearly free rent, after deduction of miniſter's ſtipend, and a ſmall feu-duty, payable to the Duke of Argyle, the ſuperior, is 478 l. ſterling, exclusive of the produce of the kelp-ſhores preſently enjoyed by the tenants, which yield annually about 50 tons of that valuable commodity, and may of itſelf much increaſe the rental upon proper leaſes; the whole lands being juſt now out of leaſe, except the farm of Loggan Ulva, rented at 13 l. 6s. 8d. ſterling.

In order to encourage purchaſers, the whole ſubjects are to be expoſed at 9600 l. ſterling, being only about 20 years purchaſe of the preſent rent of this very improveable eſtate.

The articles of ſale and progreſs of writs, with a judicial rental, are to be ſeen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental with John Macneill writer in Inverary; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain previous to the day of ſale.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of HOLMAINS,

(as formerly adverti ed)

Lying in the parishes of Dalton, Dryſdale, Lochmaben, and Hoddam, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, in the parish of Dalton, now ſold); to be expoſed together, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchaſers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole eſtate will be expoſed at 20,000 l.; and if it does not ſell *in cumulo*, it will then be divided, and expoſed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

I. The Farm of Harthwood, in the parish of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, preſent rent 66 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books at 135 merks. The teinds are valued and exhauſted; and there is a limeſtone quarry, lately diſcovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limeſtone in that part of the country. To be expoſed at 1350 l.

II. The Superiority of the Ten Pound Land of Eccleſechan, and the Property of the Farm of Longdyke, part of the ſaid ten pound land, lying in the parish of Hoddam, conſiſting of about 84 acres, and preſently let at 17 l. but ſubſiſt at 30 l. and expected, when the tack expires in 1784, to riſe to 40 l. The purchaſer of this lot will have a freehold qualification in the county. He will be entitled, beſides the above property-rent, to an annual feu-duty of 2 l. 10 s. 5 d.; and there is a near proſpect of his drawing conſiderable compoſitions on the admiſſion of ſingular ſucceſſors in the feued lands. To be expoſed at 900 l.

III. The Lands of Bengahill, Copwood Know, Dalton Hook, and Multures of Linmiln, in the parish of Dryſdale, conſiſting of about 340 acres, beſides the Common; preſent rent 156 l. 12 s. and expected to riſe conſiderably on the expiry of the current leaſes. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 165 merks. On the farm of Dalton Hook there is a limeſtone quarry, which (excluſive of the above rent) was let laſt year for 21 l. and will yield above a double in after years, being ſituated in the middle of the commonty of Bengal, a field of ſeveral thouſand acres, lately divided, and now under improvement. The lands in this lot are all incloſed and ſubdivided, except 74 acres of the common, allotted to it in the late diviſion, moſtly good land, and for which the tenants, on a propoſal to ſubſiſt, were offered 20 l.: ſo, at the expiry of their leaſes, this will be a very improveable ſubject. To be expoſed at 3800 l.

IV. The whole Eſtate in the parish of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont) with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton; to be expoſed altogether at 14,500 l.; and if not ſold, it will be divided into three parcels, and expoſed as follows, viz.

1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton and Kirkwood, and Fillings thereof, with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying preſently about 320 l.; to be expoſed at 7700 l.

This parcel is all incloſed and ſubdivided; and there is a very good manſion-houſe at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and cot-houſes of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is alſo above 90 acres of wood land, not rentalled; and the woods are very valuable. They ſold at laſt cutting, in 1754, at 915 l.; and are now again very thriving, and fit for ſale. Since 1754, the woods have been encreaſed by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is excluſive of the full-grown old timber trees ſtanding round the houſe and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kirkhill, Amigill, Butterwhat, and Part of Mouſewald Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 1211 acres, and paying preſently about 273 l.; to be expoſed at 6300 l.

This parcel is completely incloſed and ſubdivided; and there is marle on ſeveral of the farms. There is alſo a convenient manſion-houſe and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rentalled. The woods are valuable. They ſold, when laſt cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being ſince well kept, are now very thriving. There is alſo detached clumps or parcels of oak and aſh, on different parts of the eſtate, now fit for ſale; and a riſe of 50 l. or thereby is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, conſiſting of about 73 acres, and paying preſently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be expoſed at 770 l. The purchaſer of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the ſame time and place, there is alſo to be ſold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

I. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Brunſhyhill, called Craig-houſe Stracle and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joſeph and Richardſon, valued in the ceſs-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Lairdholm and Plewlandath, belonging in property to William Johnſton, preſently under judicial ſale at the inſtance of the apparent heir, valued in the ceſs-books at 140 merks, and paying 2l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Rammerſcales, belonging in property to James Mounſey, valued in the ceſs-books at 92 merks, and paying 2l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3s. 4d. in augmentation of the reutal.

IV. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Cocket-hill, alſo belonging in property to the ſaid James Mounſey, valued in the ceſs-books at 100 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the Five One-half Merk Land of Raſſis, Rabyehat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the ceſs-books at 245 merks, and paying 5½ marks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhow the title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leaſes, plans of the eſtate, and conditions of ſale. John Johnſton at Shillihill, near Lochmaben, will ſhow the lands.

Thoſe who with for further information, or incline to purchaſe by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Faſquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat, and to allow a reaſonable time for payment of the price.

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